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The Daily Commercial

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Partial List of Nominations for Western District of Pennsylvania---Form of Commission Issued by Judge McCandless.

Chief Justice Chase has nominated and recommended the following gentlemen to Judge McCandless for appointment as Registers in Bankruptcy:

Twelfth Congressional District—Edward N. Willard, of Scranton, Luzerne county.

Thirteenth District—Edward Overton, of Towanda, Bradford county.

Seventeenth District—John Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg, Blair county.

Twentieth District—Lorenzo D. Rogers, of Franklin, Venango county.

Twenty-First District—James A. Hunter, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

Twenty-Second District—Samuel Harper, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.

Twenty-Third District—John N. Purviance, of Butler, Butler county.

Twenty-Fourth District—J. B. Donley, of Waynesburg, Greene county.

The following is the form of commission issued to a Register in Bankruptcy, the name of the appointee in this District being used as an example:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge, Western District of Pennsylvania.

To Samuel Harper, Esquire, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, greeting:

Whereas, By an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Judges of the District Courts of the United States, within and for the several Districts, to appoint in each Congressional District in said Districts, (upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,) one or more Registers in Bankruptcy, to assist the Judge of the District Court in the performance of his duties under this Act;

And whereas, the Honorable Salmon P. Chase, L. L. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has addressed to me a letter, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1867.

SIR: In pursuance of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867," I nominate and recommend to you Samuel Harper, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, for the office of Register in Bankruptcy, for the Twenty-second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania. S. P. CHASE.

Chief Justice of the United States.

To the Honorable Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Now know ye, that in obedience to the provisions of the said Act of Congress, and the power and authority in me thereby vested, and in pursuance of, and in conformity with the nomination and recommendation of the said Chief Justice, who, by such nomination and recommendation, reposes entire confidence in your legal learning, your personal integrity, and your business capacity, I, Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, have appointed, and, by these presents, do appoint you a Register in Bankruptcy for the 22d Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, to assist me in the performance of my duties under the said act, and to do and perform all such acts and things, and to exercise all such power and authority, and to receive such fees and emoluments, as a Register in Bankruptcy, appointed under the said act, may do, perform, exercise, and receive, by force of any of the Laws of the United States; subject, nevertheless, to removal by the said District Judge, as provided by the 5th section of the said Act.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the said Court to be affixed, at Pittsburgh, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1867, and in the 91st year of the Independence of the United States.

WILSON MCCANDLESS,
U. S. District Judge.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 23d expatiates on marriages between blood relations, and its effect upon children. Voisin, physician of an insane hospital near Paris, has examined the subject and written a book thereon. He took notes in Batz, a village where such marriages are common; and, among the children of forty-six cousin germans, thirty-one of second cousins and ten of the fourth degree of relationship, there was no malformation, idiocy, mental disorder, cretanism, congenital deafness, epilepsy or albinism, and but one of scrofula. Of forty-six couples related in the third degree, only two are childless; and the forty-two had one hundred and seventy-four children, most of whom are more intelligent than usual in children of like ages. The inhabitants of Batz are long-lived and preserve, to the last, a good degree of mental and bodily vigor. The *Ledger* thinks that, with all the conditions required by Dr. Voisin, the children may be vigorous, but argues that ordinarily the results of such marriages are bad. The law of Moses, apart from all claim to inspiration, is so replete with hygienic wisdom, that we should be willing to rest the case on it; and conclude that a marriage, within the degree of consanguinity forbidden by it, is, at best, both morally and physically, of very doubtful propriety.

A NEW YORK JURY has made Edwin B. Hunter pay $6,000 for a woman and child, whom he suffocated. They lived in his house, and he wished them to leave. They did not go, and it would cost money and time to get them out. So Edwin stopped the chimney tight. The coal gas stopped the breathing of the woman and child and very nearly did as much for several other persons. The undertaker took away the tenants, and the landlord got the house. So far so good—or bad; but the authorities had some kind of claim on deceased, perhaps had insured them; and, bringing Edwin to account, made him pay for the property. The price appears unreasonable. We never knew of a woman bringing more than $2,500, and children sold, a few years ago, at $50. These were usual figures in New Orleans! What has raised the price in New York? We shall expect, in future, to see women and children quoted, in the prices current of New York papers; and if the market keeps up, it will soon be glutted. For Edwin's benefit we remark that, recently, we got rid of a whole colony of tenants with five cents worth of arsenic.

THE Troy *Whig* gives an account of Mrs. Cobb, the notable woman of pardon brokerage fame. When quite young she and her baby girl lived with Mr. Pike, of Schenectady. She has left the child there for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Pike having no children, have brought her up as their own, claim the right to retain her, and show a written contract, made with the mother, in which she resigns Norah to their guardianship. Mrs. Cobb denies the contract, took Norah by *habeas corpus*, and the case has gone to the Supreme Court. On the trial Mrs. Cobb shows letters from her husband, a clerk in the Treasury Department, showing that they are living on the best terms. This shows what kind of men may be clerks in Washington. One who would take a child to raise, and brought up by strangers, while he had such a position, must be a specimen of the *genus homo* of which it is to be hoped there are not many.

SOME months ago the papers gave an account of the murder of George O. Brown and Mrs. Sophronia H. Leech, his paramour, at Coldwater, Michigan, by the husband of Mrs. Leech. Now the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* says, "Mrs. Leech was an excellent and virtuous woman, of respectable parentage and irreproachable character," who, after long years of self-support and endurance of violence from her "intemperate, profligate brute" of a husband, had applied for a divorce, and Mr. Brown was her attorney.

THE Court of the District of Columbia has ordered the registry to be reopened and kept open until the disgusted chivalry, who refused to register, shall correct their mistake. Through this action of the Court they hope to make the lost cause triumphant, in their District elections.

AN OPINION FROM SEMMES.—In alluding to Jeff. Davis's imprisonment, the Memphis *Bulletin* says: "History, with its inexorable pen, will fix the atrocity where it belongs, and future generations of Americans will blush as they read the dishonoring page. Would that it could be blotted out forever!"

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is struck with amazement and admiration in contemplating the "physical and moral points" of Wilkes Booth as exhibited in the shooting of President Lincoln before 3,000 people.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1867. NO. 220.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Arms Furnished Tennessee.

Impeachment Investigation.

The President's Household Before the Committee.

Opinion of Reconstruction Disfranchising Clause Accepted.

Horace Greeley's Reason for Declining a Seat in the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1867.

Arms Furnished Tennessee.

It will be recollected that during the last session of Congress a joint resolution was passed requiring the President to supply to the militia of Tennessee ten thousand stand of arms. There seems to be no doubt but that the terms of the act have been fully complied with by the Executive, for recently application was made to the President by certain citizens of that State asking that the arms should be placed in the arsenal, and that an armed organization of the militia might be prohibited. The citizens so applying stated that if the arms were distributed they would be used for an improper influence in the political canvass in Tennessee. The President has taken the question under careful consideration and has decided not to interfere in the premises.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee to-day had nearly all of the President's household before them, including Robert Johnson, son of the President and private secretary, and Col. Long and Major Rivers, the President's clerks. They were summoned by the anti-impeachers on the Committee, and testified on general matters coming before the President, and especially on the proceedure in obtaining pardons. Ex-Detective Baker was called in, and again examined as a rebutting witness.

Extra Session of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet met to-day in extra session and remained in conference for three hours, General Grant attended. The occasion of this special session was for the consideration again of Attorney General Stanbery's elaborate opinion on the disfranchising portion of the Reconstruction act. It was read at great length and accepted. The President and members of the Cabinet expressed the opinion that it ought to be issued at once, for General Sheridan had determined to close the registration in New Orleans on next Friday.

Washington Municipal Election.

The Judges of the District Court to-day announced the judges of elections appointed by them for the Twenty-eight Precinct of Washington, to receive the vote at the election of municipal officers on Monday, June 3d. Among this number are twenty-eight colored men.

Prospect of a General Indian War.

Advices received here from General Sherman's headquarters state that the indications of a general Indian war may prevent the General from making his contemplated European trip.

Registration in Texas.

A letter from New Orleans says that the registration of voters under the Reconstruction act is progressing in Texas, under the direction of Gen. Griffin. Gen. Sheridan had just returned to New Orleans from a trip to Texas, where he had been superintending the appointments under the registration.

Greeley and a Cabinet Appointment.

Last winter a dispatch was sent from here stating that the President had tendered Horace Greeley a place in the Cabinet. It was then promptly denied by certain journals as a Washington *canard*, but it was strictly correct, for within a few days a copy of the letter offering Greeley the place of Postmaster Gen. eral has been seen, and it will probably be made public in a day or two. The offer was declined on the ground that Mr. Greeley could not support the policy of President Johnson.

President's Visit to Raleigh.

The President addressed the following letter to-day to the Mayor of Raleigh, N. C.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 23, 1867.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., and thank you for the cordial terms in which, as the representative of citizens of Raleigh, you ask me to visit that place. I accept the invitation of my native city to be her guest, and deeply gratified for the respect in which they hold my father's memory, will endeavor to be present with your citizens on the 4th day of June next, the day set apart for the erection of a monument to commemorate his worth. I am, respectfully and truly, yours,

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Won't go to Boston.

The President appears to have changed his mind about visiting Boston to-day. A telegram from that city was received by him, asking if he really intended to make a trip there, and he answered by telegraph simply "no."

WASHINGTON, May 23.

CABINET MEETING.

The President called the Cabinet in extraordinary session to consider the disfranchising and other clauses of the reconstruction act.

GENERAL GRANT

Was present to-day at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting called to hear and consider the opinion of Attorney General Stanbery. It is understood the opinion met unanimous approval, and will this week be furnished to newspapers.

MASONIC PARADE.

The Masonic fraternity paraded the streets to-day, and were received by the President while passing through the Executive grounds. An oration was delivered by Dr. Mackey, of Charleston, at Wall's Opera House.

DETAILED.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. N. Caldwell will be detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Louisville, vice Brigadier General S. Burbank, relieved.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH WAR VESSEL.

The French ship-of-the-line Jean Bart, practice ship, for midshipmen, arrived at Annapolis yesterday.

THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Further Particulars of the Disaster---Statement of a Passenger.

NEW YORK, May 23.—About two hundred of the Santiago de Cuba's passengers arrived this afternoon safely. Their statements vary as to the action of the officers of the ship. One passenger, a seaman, says at two o'clock yesterday morning the captain went below, and left the third mate in charge. The mate left the lookout and went to work washing down the decks. It is alleged that this is the reason the land was not discovered until the ship struck.

As soon as the shock was felt, all was commotion on board, but the passengers acted very well, and there was no panic. The officers tried to get the ship off, and then arrangements were made to get the passengers ashore. There were thirty-five or forty ladies on board. These were taken off first. Capt. Kelly took the first boat ashore in safety, and returned for a second load, when, unfortunately, it was swamped, with the sad result published. Meadims, Capt. Patten had taken two boat loads ashore, and went to the assistance of those in the water. Two women were taken, one supposed dead; restoratives were applied, and she was resuscitated.

The wreckers, under Captain Townsend, acted nobly, and did much to save the passengers and property. The passengers found themselves five and a half miles from Atlantic City. The people immediately went down to the beach with their teams and took the passengers and baggage up to the city. This morning many of the passengers went to Philadelphia, and the remainder came to this city. They say if the accident had occurred on a rocky coast but few passengers would have been saved.

The Santiago De Cuba has ten feet of water in her, and it is doubtful whether she can be saved.

Another account says she lies easy in four feet water, and will come off at high tide.

National Commercial Congress.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions favoring a National Commercial Congress, in accordance with the recent resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange, for the consideration of the contal system. It also favors the permanent establishment of such an institution, to meet once a year.

Massachusetts License Bill Defeated.

BOSTON, May 23.—The liquor license law bill reported by the majority committee in the Legislature, after nearly three days' debate, was defeated in the House this afternoon by a vote of 161 against 94.

Death of a Naval Officer.

BOSTON, May 23.—Captain Henry French, of the navy, died to-day.

XENIA, OHIO.

United Presbyterian General Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Dales, of Philadelphia, Chosen Moderator.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

XENIA, O., May 23, 1867.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met in this city to-day.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, the retiring Moderator, delivered the opening sermon.

Rev. Dr. Dales, of Philadelphia, was elected Moderator, and Dr. Cooper stated Clerk.

The routine business begins to-morrow. Matters of great importance will come before the Assembly, and a deep interest is felt in the proceedings. J. R. M.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steamer Europe, from Havre and Brest on the 11th, has arrived. The Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, brought 1,600 bags of wheat on freight.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishops Rosecrans, Junker, Quinlan, Youngblin and Domenec; Vicar General Starrs, of the Catholic Church, and Dawison, the actor, sailed for Europe, on the New York, to-day.

LIFE-SAVING COMMISSION.

The Government Life-Saving Commission has concluded its labors. It has been in session thirty-nine days, and examined 355 different devices. It is believed their report will do much towards decreasing the destruction of life at sea.

ALL ABOUT A WOMAN.

A duel was fought in Hudson county, New Jersey, about a woman. One of the parties was slightly wounded.

RAILROAD CASE.

The case was argued in the Supreme Court, of Rufus Hatch for a mandamus to compel the Northwestern Railroad to allow him to examine the books. There will be a further hearing next Monday.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday, a resolution was adopted that the action of Synod in favor of organic union should be telegraphed to the General Assemblies now in session, the Old School Presbyterians in Cincinnati, the United Presbyterians at Xenia, and the New School Presbyterians at Rochester. The Committee on Foreign Missions reported the total receipts $10,985; expenditures, $9,685. Three native Indian students have been licensed to preach. Rev. E. P. Smith, of the American Missionary Association, an organization for disseminating the gospel among the colored race, stated that there were five hundred teachers employed. Dr. H. A. Brown, of the Second Presbyterian Synod, spoke in favor of the union of Presbyterians of every grade in one General Assembly. The delegates of the Old School General Assembly, though invited, declined to speak. There was no delegates from the New School Assembly.

During to-day's session a report was adopted on the appeal of Drs. Steele and Crawford of Philadelphia, from the action of that Presbytery on the subject of communion, to the effect that the Presbytery erred in declaring that the law of the church shall be observed in the future in reference to *pro re nata* meetings; that no act was performed requiring to be reversed, and that the whole subject be dismissed. There was a long and able debate on another appeal of Drs. Steele and Crawford from the action of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in licensing two young men to preach who did not implicitly subscribe to the Confession of the Church, which permits the use of neither hymns, songs nor even psalms, except the psalms of David as versified by Rouse. The appeal will probably be set aside.

JEROME PARK RACES.

At Jerome Park to-day, the first race, three-fourth mile, Ruthless was first, Maid of Honor second, and Metairie third. Five ran; time, 1:21. In the second race, one mile, Monday was first, Luther second and Onward third. Time, 1:49¼.

The one and a quarter mile dash was won by Red Wing, beating Ear Ring and the Vandal Colt; time, 2:20½.

POSTPONEMENT.

There is a probability that the New Jersey Impartial Suffrage Convention, called for the 4th of June, will be postponed.

GEN. DUCE GONE TO SPAIN.

A Havana letter says Gen. Dulce and family have sailed for Spain.

REGISTRATION IN ARKANSAS.

A *Herald* dispatch from Little Rock, dated 22d, says Gen. Ord having completed the appointment of Boards of Registration for thirty-three counties, has left here on his return to Vicksburg. He goes by way of the southern counties to appoint registers there. A special board of army officers has been convened here to select registers for certain counties, subject to the approval of the General. Several officers were sent to visit certain other counties for like purposes. By the end of the month the whole machinery of registration in the State will probably be in working order.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The postal money order system has been extended to the Pacific coast, and a large number of offices named.

FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Presbyterian General Assembly---Report of Committee on Publication Adopted.

ROCHESTER, May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly occupied the entire morning session in the discussion on adopting the report of the Committee on Publication, which was read by the Chairman, Dr. Winser. The report states that the publication scheme has become a fixed fact, and a gratifying success. Concerning the *Presbyterian Monthly*, it recommends a change in the editorial arrangement, whereby so much of its valuable room will not be taken up by the publication of foreign missionary intelligence. The report was adopted, except the portion relating to new hymn and tune books.

ROCHESTER, May 23, P. M.—At the afternoon session of the General Assembly, it was decided to hold the next General Assembly at Harrisburg, in the First Presbyterian Church. The report of the Standing Committee on Sabbath Schools was read. It recommended making the Permanent Committee on District an Executive body to carry forward the Sabbath School work; also, that the church cordially co-operate with the committee, and that funds for that object be transmitted through its hands. The report was adopted. The report of the Standing Committee on Education was read. It shows a gratifying state of things, and recommends the presentation of the cause in all the churches. It was put upon the docket for further consideration.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says: The Western Union Company is levying a relentless war upon such lines as attempt to compete with them, in hopes of driving them to the wall. The managers of that company have stated that hereafter they will not purchase competing lines, except when sold out under the anctioneer's hammer. They have determined, by reduction of tolls below a living rate, to force all competing lines into bankruptcy. In pursuance of this policy they have reduced the price of messages between the Gold Boards of this city and Boston to fifty cents, and of course the Franklin and Insulated Lines have followed their lead. It is not improbable that the contest may reduce the tolls for general business between Boston and Washington below even the present rates. Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assumed by the Western Union Company, new lines are being constructed and others are projected, all of which will eventually be combined into a general system of competing lines that will give the present monopoly a pretty hard tussle. The indications are that within a year or two there will be a telegraphic contest which will exceed in bitterness and determination any that has preceded it.

A MAN WOLF.—A human being with the instinct and habits of a wolf, has lately been discovered in a pack of wolves, in the kingdom of Oude, India. Wolves abound in that country, and children are often carried off by them; and the theory is, that an infant was carried off by a she wolf, adopted and raised to manhood, and now presents the appearance of a human wolf. The creature has been caught, clothed, and is now kept by a gentleman in Thabje-Vampoore, some 800 miles west of Calcutta. He does not speak, eats his food from the ground, and avoids the gaze of the human eye.

OUR city was a few days ago filled with very strange literary bipeds, all of whom were loud in their avowed conservatism and gushing with sympathy for the South and for Mr. Davis. Never was it our fortune to meet with men who seemed more bitterly hostile to Radicalism, or who were more amicably disposed, yet these very same men, having returned to the North, are filling their papers with the most extravagant and injurious misrepresentations of the people by whom they were feasted and entertained.—*Richmond Times.*

Jeff. Davis had a cool reception on his arrival at Montreal, although he was greeted warmly by the excited chivalry.

THE FENIANS.

Another Invasion of Canada Projected.

30,000 Men to be Concentrated on the Border.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A Troy special says the Fenians are about taking the field in large numbers, to invade Canada. A movement towards their organization and concentration is general throughout northern and western New York and other States. A messenger has been dispatched by the head circles to call the brothers to arms, and thirty thousand men are to be concentrated on the border within a month. The commissariat is said to be well served, and large supplies of army stores are already warehoused near St. Albans. General Spear is to command. The Canadians are alive to the danger and are preparing to defend themselves.

Hon. John Morrissey has been at Troy, in conference with the Fenians, and it is believed has been authorized to assure them the Government will not interfere.

RICHMOND.

Ohio and Covington Railway Project.

Inexpedient to Build on Borrowed Capital.

RICHMOND, VA., May 23, 1867.

The stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad Company to-day passed a resolution, declaring it inexpedient at this time to build the Covington and Ohio road on borrowed capital. They also passed resolutions authorizing the Commissioners of Virginia and West Virginia to build a road as far as the Kanawha river, and to guarantee the income of said road to the builders of the balance of the road to Covington. Adjourned.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, of Cranberry, N. J., a member of the Presbyterian Old School General Assembly, died in Cincinnati on Wednesday.

A. W. Jamison, of Virginia, Nevada, won the champion cue at the billiard tournament in San Francisco, on Tuesday.

The Baptist Annual Convention commenced in Chicago yesterday.

A sporting man named G. W. Lee was attacked in his sleeping room in Reynolds's block, Chicago, Wednesday night by some person or persons unknown, and so seriously injured that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Eighteen thousand dollars in 7-30 bonds were stolen.

The news that the Emperor of Brazil issued a decree of emancipation is not confirmed. The *Diario Official* of the 11th of April says the government has the case under consideration.

It is said a petition for the pardon of Jeff. Davis is being circulated by Southern men in Washington, and it is said that Davis is no longer in the custody of the Sheriff. Surratt's trial will commence on Monday.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company have passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution that they will make no compromise with the old express companies. They assert that their company is in a most prosperous and healthy condition.

General Butler in a card repeats the story about Booth's diary, and wholesale pardoning of deserters in West Virginia by the President for electioneering purposes, and says that the phrase "bottled up" was used by himself in an official report to General Grant.

Mrs. Rickar, who is among the lost from the steamer Santiago de Cuba, was on her way to England to receive a legacy of fifteen thousand pounds, which had been left her. Her husband witnessed her death from the deck of the ship.

An awful tragedy occurred recently in a court room at Matamzas. A man shot his own wife and her mother during the progress of a suit for alimony, and threatened several others, who dared to interfere. He was at length secured. The murderer is named Santiago Manzanet, of literary reputation.

A telegram from Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, says that he is now on his way home from the South. He will advocate an immediate canvass of the South in behalf of the Republican party.

The loss of the Santiago De Cuba is severely commented upon. It is said that the loss of the ship was purposely arranged by the captain in pay of an opposition line to California. It is reported that an attempt was made to wreck the steamer of Hatteras. Thus spite has caused the loss of ten lives, a fine steamer and a valuable cargo.

Fred. Douglass has been named to the President, and urged by several influential persons, as the most fit and appropriate man for Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Late South American Intelligence states that the cholera has appeared in the allied camp, and also at Montevideo. The rebels in the Argentine Republic had been routed. The cholera is also in Buenos Ayres, and a general consternation prevailed among the people. The deaths exceed fifty a day. The United States Minister to Paraguay proposed to the allied forces that belligerents hold a conference at Washington. The Confederation declined to accept.

Edmund J. Underhill, a resident of Washington, Duchess county, New York, committed suicide on Tuesday, because he was jealous of his wife. He had been married three times, being divorced from his first two wives, who had deserted him.

By arrival of the steamer Moro Castle, from Vera Cruz, on the 13th, we have interesting advices from Mexico, showing further Liberal successes. On the 27th ult., Miramon tried to force his way out of Queretaro, but was unsuccessful, and was wounded in the engagement. The Castle of Chapultepec was taken by the Liberals on the 4th, after a severe fight. Maximillian is still at Queretaro. Sizal is in the hands of the Liberals. Don Simon Reon, of the Imperialists, has surrendered at Sizal.

Senator Wilson has returned from his Southern tour. He made thirty-two speeches during his trip. He reports that he was everywhere treated with courtesy and respect. He favors the employment of intelligent colored men to travel through the South.

Horace Greeley, in concluding his letter to the Union League of New York, which proposes to investigate his conduct in becoming Jeff. Davis's bondsman, says: "All I care for is, that you make this a square stand-up fight, and record your judgments yea and nay. Understand once for all, that I dare you and defy you. So long as any one was seeking to overthrow our government, he was my enemy. From the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman." He gives fair notice that he will favor the enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion so soon as he feels confident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks, and the unity of the people, and he shall demand a recall of all now in exile, who are only guilty of having participated in rebellion, whenever the country shall have become so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not be endangered.

Racing in the West.

The Nashville meeting has closed. The Lexington races also are over, and the contests on the old Association Course were spirited, and apparently as well enjoyed as in days of *auld lang syne*. The Spring meeting of the Lacelede Association is in full progress, and as the number of horses at St. Louis is large, the races should be well contested and prove quite attractive to the public. The Lacede races are succeeded by the meeting over the Buckeye Club Course at Cincinnati, which commences on the 27th of May. The Buckeye races generally are the best patronized in the West, because they occur late in the season, and admirable programmes are always presented. The Cincinnati meeting is followed by the races at Louisville, over Woodlawn, the most beautiful course in the whole country. The races here open on the first Monday in June, and continue six days.

A CHARLESTON letter says: "So far as I can learn, on my brief visit, there is every prospect of a thorough and energetic Republican party organization in South Carolina. The Beverly Nash element is perhaps stronger here than in any other of the Southern States, but it is not strong enough to carry any weight. The negroes are going to unite with the Republican organization. I am gratified to learn, also, that there is every prospect of a large vote from among those who were before the rebellion non-slaveholders.

THE DUNKARDS.—The annual meeting of this denomination will be held at Pipe Creek, Md., on the 11th of June. At the annual meeting of 1866, held at Waynesboro, Franklin county, it was decided "that there be no public preaching at the place where the council is held," and "that there shall be no boarding tent put up at the place of meeting, to entertain and feed a mixed multitude, as before," but "that the church holding the meeting shall make arrangements to receive and entertain all the brethren and sisters privately."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

List of Delegates in Attendance---Proposed Constitution of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh re-assembled on Thursday morning, in the Episcopal Church in Erie, when divine services were held, Rev. Dr. Swope, of New York, officiating. After the sermon followed the rites of the Holy Communion, and about noon Bishop Kerfoot delivered his annual address, which occupied about three hours in its delivery.

In the afternoon, about three o'clock, the roll of delegates was called, to take into consideration the adoption of the "Proposed Constitution of the Diocese of Pittsburgh," the following delegates answering to their names:

CLERGY.

Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop, Pittsburgh; Revs. Joseph Adderly, John H. Black, Benjamin F. Brown, Morrison Bylesby, J. Taylor Chambers, Robert J. Coster, Thomas Crumpton, Simon G. Fuller, Wm. S. Hayward, Wm. Hilton, Henry F. Hartman, D. C. James, B. B. Killikelly, D. D., John B. Linskea, Samuel T. Lord, Henry B. Loring, R. D. Nevins, C. C. Parker, Wm. Preston, D. D., John T. Prudence, Henry Purdon, Geo. C. Rafter, Geo. Slattery, Richard Smith, Richard S. Smith, Wm. A. Snively, John F. Spaulding, Joseph P. Taylor, Wm. P. Ten Brook, Marcus A. Tolman, Henry E. Tschudy, Wm. White, Wm. Wilson.

LAY DELEGATES.

John H. Shoenberger, Josiah King, Wm. F. Robb, Malcolm Hay, Eben Brewer, Wm. H. Syram, Ormsby Phillips, Felix R. Brunot, Wm. McConway, T. J. Bigham, John C. Shaler, Jr., John Hughes, J. W. Paul, Geo. R. White, Thos. S. Brereton, Henry J. Lynch, Henry B. Foster, Hill Burgwin, Charles A. Colton, Jos. M. Knap, George W. Cass, Nathan Walling, Geo. D. Ashman, Edward S. Golden, James Moscrove, John W. Rohrer, Benjamin Wilde, Thomas Franklin, I. J. Cummings, Jno. N. Purviance, David Dick, Hiram Bets, Jno. McFarland, H. C. Jones, S. M. Kennedy, Henry Sproull, E. Babbit, Benjamin Grant, B. B. Vincent, James P. Vincent, Alfred Howell, A. Snyder, D. D. Lord, W. G. Darley, Noble Holton, Archibald Blakely, Geo. Shryock, B. Carter, E. W. Crittenden, Jos. H. Kuhns, Matthew Jack.

The proposed constitution was read by the Secretary and a motion to vote upon it, article by article, was, after some discussion, voted down.

Five o'clock having arrived, the President, Bishop Kerfoot, notified the delegates that it was now time to commence voting for the standing committees of the diocese for the ensuing year. A motion to indefinitely postpone this election, was amended by a motion postponing it until 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and the amendment was carried.

Section third of Article third, in the proposed constitution, was the basis of considerable discussion. The following is the section referred to:

"The Lay members shall consist of not more than three Deputies from each Parish in this Diocese, in union with the Convention, chosen from among the communicants hereof."

An amendment was offered, allowing parishes that have not three male communicants, to send representatives to the Convention. A motion was made to amend the amendment, by a proviso, that no person should be considered competent to be elected as delegate, unless he has been a worshipper at the parish providing such election. A substitute to this amendment was offered, providing that in case there was no male communicants in the parish, that the parish may be represented by delegates from other parishes; providing further, that no delegate shall represent more than one parish.

As a means of settling the question satisfactorily, Rev. Mr. Clark suggested that the laws of parishes that have no male communicants, delegates be chosen, with all the rights and privileges of representation, except that of suffrage in the Convention.

One gentleman and gentleman opposed the amendment and the substitute, on the grounds that a minor is not entitled to suffrage, and that when a parish is so weak as to be devoid of male communicants, that it should be considered in a state of minority, and therefore not entitled to representation.

After remarks, pro and con, by several delegates, the question came up in order, and the proposed amendments were lost.

On motion, some grammatical errors in the new constitution were amended.

The section, as read three times, by striking out the fourth section of said article, was lost.

Adjourned until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Concluding Proceedings.

The Methodist General Conference concluded its sessions at Cleveland on Wednesday. The next session will be held at Adrian, Michigan, in May, 1871, and not in 1876, as our types made us say yesterday.

The report on Missions and Church Extension was further discussed, and was adopted, item by item, with one or two exceptions, and, in whole, contemplates an extended effort in behalf of missions.

Rev. C. Gray moved that this Conference declare the Board of Missions and its officers elected.

Rev. R. Rose, of Ohio District, was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions.

A Conference resolution relative to the election of preachers to elder's orders was discussed at length, and as amended, recognizing the order of elders and providing for ordination, was adopted.

Bishop Kenlon officially denied that Bismarck had an interview with Gortschakoff at Warsaw in Easter week.

Advices from Cape of Good Hope state that another war with the Basutors is feared.

The Emir of Bokhara had gone to Samarcand, and fearing an attack from the Russian forces, had ordered the erection of fortifications. He is said to have invited English cooperation for the reorganization of his army, and has broken off relations with Russia.

The bullion in the Bank of England is over nineteen millions sterling; in the Bank of France thirty-one and one-half millions. Money was a drug on the London Stock Exchange at one and one-half per cent.

The embarrassments of Dent & Co., of China, arose from heavy frauds committed by one of their clerks at Shanghai.

The Leeds *Mercury* learns of the intention of Mr. Lowe to give notice in the Commons of a motion of no confidence in the present government.

The Italian budget places the deficit for January, 1869, at five hundred and eighty millions. The finance minister proposes six hundred millions, to be derived from ecclesiastical property, be obtained in the form of an extraordinary tax by instalments within four years. The King had shown an example of economy by renouncing annually four millions of his civil list.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

A Bank Robbed and Three Men Murdered

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 23.—About two o'clock to-day, twelve or fourteen men entered the banking house of Hughes & Wasson, in Richmond, Missouri, and robbed the money tray of $4,000, and also killed a man named Shaw, and two others named Griffin. The murderers fled in a westerly direction, and a party had gone in pursuit.

Wednesday night a member of the firm of Scott & Cutler, of incendiary notoriety, has procured a change of venue, and was taken to Lexington and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to-day.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The ship Blue Jacket, hence for Liverpool April 1st, with 3,841 tons of wheat, compelled to return in a leaky condition and discharge her cargo for repairs, sailed again to-day.

The entire cargo of Malaga raisins, ex Money Nick, invoiced about $75,000, was purchased to-day by a single firm.

The estimated loss by the burning of Pierce & Co.'s furniture ware-rooms on California street, is $130,000.

The Hibernia, for Cork, with 13,400 sacks of wheat, has cleared.

THE CANADIAN FOURTH OF JULY.—The Hamilton (Canada) *Times* says:

"We hear it intimated, proceeding indirectly from our Provincial source, that Majesty's proclamation of the Confederation of the Provinces in the Grand Dominion of Canada, will be promulgated on the 24th instant, rendering the loyal anniversary doubly endeared to the hearts of the loyal subjects of the Dominion, and memorable for all time. Should the expectation prove to be well founded, the fixing of a permanent national holiday will be most opportune, and the season at which it falls will make the appointment universally acceptable."

The Canadians may get up their Fourth of July in the hope that their independence may be granted in due time.

THE TRAITOR BRECKINRIDGE.—We are informed by a private letter, just received from Paris, and written by a gentleman who has every reason to know the facts, that General John C. Breckinridge, who is at present in that city, will return to the United States immediately on the release of Mr. Davis. If Mr. Davis is not released, but brought to trial, Gen. B. will wait the issue of the trial, and act accordingly. Though not rich, he is, as he says himself, "not a beggar yet," and confidently looks to his old home in Kentucky, and the renewal of his law practice, which, at the time he was called off to Congress, was becoming very lucrative.—*Nashville Banner.*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Particulars of the Derby Races.

Proclamation from Queen Victoria.

The New Dominion of Canada.

Austria Recognizes the Juarez Government.

Safety of Maximilian Desired.

General European Disarmament Urged by England.

The Derby.

LONDON, May 22, Evening.—There was an immense crowd at the Derby races. There were thirty horses entered for the stakes, £40,000, in gold. Five false starts were made, the rain falling at intervals. The sixth time the sun shone out gloriously, and the start was finally made. The race was splendid and in good time, and all favorites were beaten. "Hermit" won by half a length, coming to the winning post like an arrow, amid vociferous cheering, although thousands lost large sums by the result. A snow storm prevailed at the moment of the victory. "Marksman" was second, and "Vauban," winner of the two thousand guineas, third.

The Dominion of Canada.

LONDON, May 23.—The Queen has issued a Royal proclamation declaring the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under one Government, to be called the Dominion of Canada. Appended is the list of Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the new Canadian Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of the bill of Confederation, recently passed by Parliament.

River Neva Open.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—The ice in the Neva is broken up and fast disappearing. The river is now open to navigation.

Safety of Maximilian.

VIENNA, Evening, May 23.—The Austrian Minister to Washington has been instructed by the Government to enter into negotiations with Juarez with a view to securing the safety of Maximilian in case he falls into the hands of the Liberals.

General Disarmament Urged.

LONDON, May 23, Evening.—The Government has made representation to the leading powers of Europe ur

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.

THE Mexican Liberalists stand a good chance of forfeiting the good opinion of the civilized world,—and they certainly will do it, if they persist in executing on the enemy the "no quarter" barbarity they threaten. It is this, which, in spite of the good management and steady success attending the Liberal movements, throws a cloud over the character of the leaders and the cause.

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, of South Carolina, has written another letter, wherein he bears witness to the fact that the efforts of Senator WILSON are "building up a strong and powerful radical party in all the Southern States." It is of this he complains; but what he or anybody else is going to do about it, he does not seem to have a definite idea. He is of the opinion, however, that the time has arrived when something should be done. Governor PERRY does not seem to have found out that the growth of radical sentiment in the South, like emancipation and kindred measures, has come along, all in good time, as the natural consequence of the rebellion.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says it was only a "correspondent," and not the editor of that paper who, at the Richmond banquet, proposed "the health of Mr. DAVIS quet, proposed "the health of Mr. DAVIS as a soldier and man." The *Tribune* says up to Monday Mr. MACFARLAND, who gave the toast, "was the editor of the *Chronicle*," and must therefore have suddenly resigned to become a "correspondent." Mr. GREELEY improves the occasion to indulge in a little "good advice"—of which people in general know a good deal now—as follows:

"The best advice we can give to the Washington editor is not to drink at all. It is a bad practice, and people, especially editors of Little Pedlington newspapers, are apt to drink toasts at night that give them much sorrow in the morning, and look very ugly in print."

FOR a proceeding by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, the release of DAVIS on bail is a wonderful muddle—and not altogether creditable, some will say. Anything but a straight-forward proceeding, with an eye solely to the ends of justice, no good citizen expected. That there has been any other kind of proceeding it would not, perhaps, be proper to intimate. But, some how or other, a world of explanation and defense appears to have been deemed necessary; which, to say the least, is uncommon. Chief Justice CHASE asserts his surprise—he did not dream anything of the sort was going on, although it was notorious that Mr. GREELEY and the rest of them had gone to Richmond to go bail for DAVIS, and that everybody knew the release of the man was at hand. Independent of everything, it seems to us nobody knowing Judge UNDERWOOD as well as the Chief Justice did, should plead surprise at his doings. The Chief Justice, it seems, has given up his idea of not holding courts where civil authority is not fully restored, and will shortly proceed to North Carolina and hold Circuit Court there. It is to be hoped he will bring round in Richmond to try Mr. DAVIS.

A BEGINNING has been made in Philadelphia by the right sort of men for the accomplishment of a most important object—an improvement in the character of candidates for public office. A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Republican party has been held in that city, and their deliberations exhibited the necessity of commencing the work of reform in the primary nominating assemblies. This every body knew before, but none did it. This company of gentlemen, not being themselves candidates for office, but having the credit of the party, and the good of city and State at heart, propose a plan of reform, which is as follows:

The nominating meetings shall not be held in Summer, but in Autumn, when citizens will be more likely to attend. They shall be held in the day time and not at evening, and in the usual polling places rather than taverns. It is proposed also that there shall be a registry of the Republican voters, and none but such allowed to vote in the nomination of candidates. The choice of candidates is to be made in the same way as the final election is conducted, persons being previously selected as judges and inspectors.

These are the principal measures proposed, which, it is believed, would bring forward candidates for office, with better assurance of their being fit men, than we have had heretofore. The plan commends itself to every good citizen. Often the voter does not know anything about the candidate, sometimes he knows nothing favorable and sometimes enough that is the reverse. But as he has been nominated—though by whom he knows not—he must vote for him or throw away his vote.

DRAGGLING THE ERMINE.

MR. GREELEY thinks that nine-tenths of those who condemn the release of J. DAVIS are glad he is gone and would not have him back in prison if they could. This may be all true, and yet it looks a little frivolous, in so great a philosopher, to speak thus on so grave an occasion. It cannot be offered as an apology for his own action in the case, for this he excuses rather by pledging for it the solicitations of the counsel of DAVIS. And we revert to the subject, not to add to Mr. GREELEY'S irritation by any personal remarks, nor to express any emotion of gratification or regret, for the event on Mr. DAVIS'S account, but to maintain what we believe to be the sentiment of every intelligent, loyal and unbiased mind in the country, as to the connection of the event with the honor of our laws and courts.

The gross fallacy of the procedure and of its attempted justification in MR. GREELEY'S apology is this, that the impossibility of *convicting* DAVIS in Virginia, is a sufficient ground for his release without *trial*. And the release is spoken of as a wise expedient, to exonerate the Government from a "defect" in the issue. This is certainly an extraordinary position to take, that because, as Judge UNDERWOOD said, DAVIS could not be convicted by the verdict of any jury that could be empanelled in Virginia, therefore no judicial trial should be attempted, but the accused culprit should be formally released on nominal bail; because all the freeholders were so contaminated with the sentiments of rebellion that they would perjure themselves rather than give a verdict against the arch-rebel, the best thing to do is to go through certain decent and solemn law preliminaries and let him go.

We do not view it in that light. The failure to convict in the case—for it does not seem to be claimed by anybody that there is any lack of proof—would be entirely the fault of a false or feigned jury. But the court, in that case, would not be implicated. Justice would be cheated by the jury, but the ermine would be sustained, and the majesty of the law would be honored by at least the attempt to vindicate it. But in the case, as it stands, the discredit done to law and justice is by the court itself, and a more serious wrong has been done—on the supposition that the release on bail is to be an exemption from trial—than could be done by a dozen false juries.

A further remark needs to be made, and we deem it a highly important one. A trial of a case like this before the proper tribunal—the highest in the land—would involve vastly more than the mere question of fact, as to DAVIS'S guilt. There are many vital questions touching States rights, secession, the nature of the Union, the crime of treason, the laws of war, the treatment of insurgents, &c., which would unavoidably demand decision and settlement in the course of the trial. Even the definition of treason appears, in the haze of political atmosphere, to be yet a *desideratum*, notwithstanding the statement of the doctrine in the Constitution. All this has been forestalled by the release of the man whose trial would most legitimately have brought it out clear and available for the important uses of the Government, and wholesome information of the people. Even the question, whether or not there has been treason, is left undecided by any high judicial authority, and the only probable, and certainly the most fitting, case to give occasion for that decision has just been put out of reach by the expedient of bail. We say, understood to be, because, as we remarked yesterday, it seems to be generally expected that DAVIS will not be tried at all. This is plainly implied in Mr. GREELEY'S statement, that the bail operation was preferable to the "defeat" of the Government by the non-conviction of the accused. And this programme will be carried out unquestionably unless Chief Justice CHASE insists on the production of the prisoner at the specified time.

THE TAX QUESTION

A parade of figures is presented, by those fond of gloomy prospects and those having party interests to favor by this method, to show that the taxation in the United States is, at this time, higher than in any other part of the world. Comparisons are made and exhibited between the rate for each inhabitant for our country and that in other countries, with the excess decidedly on our side. We have not tested the accuracy of these comparisons, as we should feel bound to do, if the correctness of them was involved in the decision of the real question. But, admitting their correctness, or, in other words, that our people are paying higher taxes than those of other countries, the use made of this, in the classes of party politicians who harp upon it, to produce discontent among people and to injure the dominant party in the administration, is utterly illogical and deceptive.

It must be borne in mind that we have just emerged from the greatest internal war known in history, which has necessarily involved vast expense to the Government, that is, to the people of the United States. To this the taxes are owing. Now, instead of being alleged as a fault of the loyal party and Government, by those in opposition to both, it should rather be charged upon themselves, since they are the guilty parties which have brought this indebtedness upon the nation. Again, comparing our taxes with those of other nations, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of our revenues goes to the *payment* of the national debt, while those of foreign nations are expended for current expenses and interest, leaving national indebtedness as a permanent burden upon the people. This is a great difference, which people should consider. Their tax money goes in part to the *liquidation* of the debt, and of course, promises in time to extinguish it altogether.

If anything further is needed to show the injustice of party slang about taxes, we might adduce the noble sentiment cherished in every loyal bosom and often expressed, that the Union, free government, and the progress of liberty and civilization, are worth all the money it has cost to defend and maintain them. And finally, we add that the mean and disingenuous attacks on the finances of the government which are often met with, in a certain class of journals, are indicative of the same disposition as that which led to the imposition of this heavy indebtedness on the nation. It is a burden, undoubtedly, but not so heavy and galling a one as bondage to slaveholders in league with an unprincipled Northern party would have been. And it is some support and affords some strength to bear it cheerfully, that we have a Union left, a Government, peace, law, liberty, and that the burden will be growing lighter and the nation stronger every revolving year.

GOVERNORS PERRY AND BROWN.

EX-Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, is opposed to Senator WILSON'S speech making. This is natural enough. The "strain of remarks," likely to be pursued by any loyal and intelligent man, would not be likely to accord with the sentiments of Gov. PERRY. We raise no objection to his expressing his dissatisfaction with the Republican speakers. Yet we cannot but be surprised, that he with such a gratuitous candor exposes his old anti-negro prejudices as the ground of his opposition. The objectionable feature of the enterprise in which Senator WILSON is engaged seems to be, in Mr. PERRY'S estimation, that it imparts some elevating ideas to the minds of the colored people. He says that outside of the towns and villages, "the negro cares nothing about his right of suffrage and knows nothing." This happy state of mind, Mr. PERRY apprehends, will be disturbed by the information and ideas conveyed to them by the speakers, and as a consequence, they will act less in harmony with their old masters and be "less and less under the influence of their true friends and neighbors." If we mistake not, the testimony of past history does not support the position now assumed that the masters, who have for generations kept the negroes in ignorance and bondage, are the true friends of the race.

It is pleasant and hopeful to find another ex-Governor, BROWN of Georgia, taking a very different view of the case and pursuing a wiser course. He embraces fully and cordially the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and advises his fellow-citizens to do the same. When Judge KELLEY visited Atlanta, Governor BROWN met him with a welcome and escorted him to his hotel. When Mr. KELLEY addressed an audience of 4,000 persons, mostly white people, Governor BROWN, several Confederate officers, and a number of colored men, sat beside him on the platform. The counsel of the Richmond *Enquirer*, advising all white people to stay away from such assemblies and to ignore the Republican speakers, was disregarded. The meeting was without excitement, orderly and productive of the best of feeling in the community. It requires no great amount of discernment to discover which of these two distinguished men is acting most sensibly the part of "true friend" to the negro, as well as the whites and the country.

THE colored people in Alabama recently held a State Convention in Mobile, and one of the things they did was to issue an address. For directness and pungency, we have not in a good while seen its equal,—and we can safely infer that if in all things else the colored population perceive things as clearly as they do in this address, no great concern need be felt about them. For instance, touching the efforts of the Democrats to obtain their votes, they say:

"Another fact should be born in mind. While a few conservatives are making guarded professions to us, the masses of that party are curdling us, and doing all they can to make the Government of no effect in their place. If we were, therefore, to join that party, it would be simply as servants and not as equals. Some leaders who needed our votes might treat us decently, but the great majority would expect us to stay at home until election day and then go to vote as our employers directed. This we respectfully decline doing. It seems to us safest to have as little as possible to do with those men here of the community who delight to abuse us. They are near at hand, and all to be found in the ranks of the opposition party."

Of the prospect in Alabama they take the following hopeful view:

"We can cast 75,000 Republican votes, and if the Republican party can, as is said, and believed, get 20,000 and 30,000 more, our majority will be overwhelming. So completely, indeed, will our victory be that our opponents will become disheartened unless they can divide us. This is the great danger which we have to guard against. The most effectual method of preserving our unity will be for us always to act together—never to separate in separate political meetings or caucuses. It may take some time for us to get to pulling together, but perseverance and honest endeavor will overcome all obstacles.

Of themselves they speak plainly and indicate unreservedly their expectations:

"In nominations for office we expect that there will be no discriminations on account of color by either wing, but that the most capable and honest men will always be put in nomination. We understand full well that our people are too deficient in education to be generally qualified to fill the higher offices, but when qualified men are found they must be protected for being black. This lack of education, which is the consequence of our long servitude, and which so diminishes our powers for good, should not be allowed to characterize our children when they come upon the stage of action, and we therefore earnestly call upon every member of the Republican party to demand the establishment of a thorough system of common schools throughout the State. It will benefit every citizen of the State, and indeed of the Union, for the well being of each enures to the advantage of all. In a Republican organization is especially necessary, as the ignorant are always the dupes of designing wretches in every land, and horses and carriages, gave the place a celebrity which will not soon be forgotten. To-day, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Senator is about to prove to the world that "he can keep a hotel."

—It has been asserted that Mr. DAVIS was indignant that B. F. Botts should be one of his bondsmen. On the contrary, Mr. Botts authorizes this statement: "Before venturing to become bail sman for Jefferson Davis, he asked Mr. Charles O'Connor to inquire of his client if he had any objection, as his most determined opponent. His life-long political foe, should, in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, attach his name to the bail bond. Mr. DAVIS expressed no reluctance, but, on the contrary, was rather well pleased with the magnanimity of the offer. A short interview followed, described by Mr. Botts as being in nowise compromising to the dignity of either party."

—General C. C. Washburne, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, will shortly sail for Europe. He proposes first to visit the Paris Exposition, and then make quite an extensive tour over the European continent, consuming three or four months.

A Rochester correspondent of the *Liberal Christian* says the Rev. Dr. Anderson has declined to decline the Presidency of Brown University. The citizens of Rochester are going to build Dr. Anderson a Presidential mansion, and New York is promising liberal aid to the University, on condition of his remaining at the head of the institution.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has nearly completed his seventy-first year, but his eye is not yet dim nor his natural force abated in the least. Of his thirteen children, nearly all have become parents, and one of his grandsons has recently come of age.

—The British *Medical Journal's* Paris correspondent writes: "I must say that there is no truth whatever in the rumor current here for a few weeks, and which has, I see, found its way into some London papers, that the Empress is *enceinte*."

—Mr. Youatt, the famous veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of nitrate of silver, rubbed into the wound, will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal.

—It is rumored that Archbishop Spaulding will be elevated to the Sacred College, as Cadinal, during his visit to Rome.

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The Finest French Hair Oils.

In fact, we have the largest and most elegant stock of the above goods in the west. Our sales at our assortment will satisfy the most fastidious that in our line their wants can be supplied in every particular.
Sponges, Sponges, Sponges, Sponges.
Chamois Skins, Chamois Skins, Chamois Skins.
For elegance, freshness and quality our stock is unequalled.

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85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.
Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

COMPOUND
Charcoal Biscuit,
OR
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC FOOD,

Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.
On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are more palatable and highly nutricious.

RECENTLY CALCINED WILLOW CHARCOAL

Is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Eructation, Constipation and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in three compatiable forms, with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others, M. Belloc found it especially useful in Cachalia, etc., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine, who have now men recommend its use, for whose opinion see Dispensary, &c. These Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals, in place of ordinary bread. For infants, soften one or two in milk or tea, and give to correct the acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence, &c.

N. B.—Persons suffering from Fetid Breath, Arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

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BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
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ONE HUNDRED CADDIES
CHOICE LOUISVILLE NAVY, QUARTERS AND TENS, TOBACCO,
Just received on consignment and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

SUPERIOR PATENT PAINT OIL.
—Equal to Linseed Oil and at much less price. Doesnot color paint, dries quickly, is hard and permanent. Frost and rain will not affect it, and it spreads beautifully. Painters and dealers will do well to give us a call, as we keep it always on hand, for sale by gallon or barrel, at our Superior Lubric Oil Warehouse, 5 and 7 HANCOCK STREET, Pittsburgh.
JOHNSON & PAINE.

PERSONAL.

—In the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, a letter from Bishop Stevens was read, dated April 28, Paris, wherein he presumes, from which the following is an extract: "It is my earnest hope that I may reach Philadelphia in time to participate in the Holy Communion on Wednesday. For it would be very pleasing to meet my brethren of the clergy and laity, after my long absence, first around the table of our common Lord. The thoughts of meeting you and the other dear brethren again so soon fill me with peculiar pleasure, and I pray God that I may return to you laden with the blessings of the Gospel of Christ. I have now written and preached four sermons within three weeks, and find that I bear the strain and labor very well; everything, therefore, is hopeful for the future."

—Santa Anna, now an old man of seventy years, has been spending the winter on Staten Island. He is said to be worth a little less than a million and to have given up all connection with Mexican politics.

—General Sherman, in writing to secure a passage for his daughter's friend, Miss Linton, to the excursion to the Holy Land, bespoke "nice berths" for the young ladies, but said he was "able to show himself away anywhere." Mrs. Sherman's dread of the sea prevents her going. The General's visitations that he has made seven voyages around Cape Horn to California.

—Sophia Kelsley, a black-eyed little French girl of Fort Wayne, Indiana, last Wednesday, May 15, hunted down Samuel Quickrell with a revolver, drove him to a magistrate's office, and compelled him to marry her then and there, under penalty of having his cat's brains blown out. Samuel's career as a "masher" is closed at Fort Wayne. He "fit out" as soon as the ceremony was completed.

—The Buffalo *Express* tells the following hard one: "Mr. —— might have been seen yesterday drawing his infant in a baby chaise up Main street, accompanied by his wife. Now, such sights are common enough, but when it is stated that poor Jonathan is ninety years of age, his wife but seventeen, and the baby eight months, it must be confessed that a new phase is put upon the matter. Such, however, is the case. The venerable father walked with an elastic step, and the youthful mother seemed to be as happy as mortal need be in this sublunary sphere, while the baby smiled and crowed in ecstacy of delight."

—The appointment of Mr. Bancroft was made exclusively by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Seward did not make the selection, as has been stated. It is understood that Mr. Bancroft is fully conversant with Prussian history and policy, and is as well acquainted with the German as the English language.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe bought three hundred acres of land near Jacksonville, some time ago, and planted it with orange orchards; and she can sell it now for twice the amount paid for it. With an average yield the crop in hand to be the most profitable one raised in the South. Mrs. Stowe can have early vegetables at will almost. Water melons and green corn were in market at Jacksonville on May 6; while green peas, blackberries and such things were already almost past their season.

—During the past year a large hotel has been built in Georgetown, D. C., which is about to be opened under the auspices of no less noted a personage than Robert J. Walker. He is to be assisted in this new business by a son and son-in-law, and their intention is to make the house the most quiet, comfortable and fashionable home for families to be found in the District. Fifty years ago the great tavern which stood upon the site of the present edifice was frequented by John Randolph, who, with his numerous servants in livery, and horses and carriages, gave the place a celebrity which will not soon be forgotten. To-day, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Senator is about to prove to the world that "he can keep a hotel."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Andrew Base, of Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., undertook to smuggle in a valuable horse from Canada, under a valuation of $75, when on the United States Customs officer, at Suspension Bridge, seized the animal, and, in due course of law, he was offered for sale at Buffalo, May 15. The bidding had reached $200, when Mr. Base bid $210; the crowd shouted, "Let him have him," and he, with the tears coursing down his cheeks, thanked those who had shown him so much sympathy, assumed possession of his recovered property, and proceeded into the Custom House to settle.

After the first of July payments of interest on registered securities of the Government will be made at the following places: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, Charleston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The last three cities have been recently selected. Persons who desire to have their interest paid at the above places are required to give notice at the Department.

There has been a musical prodigy in Lafayette, Indiana. A boy named Parsons has exhausted all the instructors in that region, and is now starting for Leipsic, Germany, to finish his education. He is said to have played on the piano, at sight, fifty pages of Beethoven's compositions, full of difficult passages, without a mistake.

The recent biddings for the proposed deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, with a view to drain the Chicago river, disclosed the fact that no person would undertake the work for the sum of money which the city was authorized to pay. The work has therefore been abandoned.

The Thames Tunnel, Mr. Brunel's great work, which cost half a million of money, has been sold to a railway company for £100,000 to be paid in ten annual instalments. A railway running through the tunnel will connect some important lines, northern and eastern on one side, to the south-eastern and southern on the other side. The line on the north side will be carried under ground for a couple of miles, at Fenchurch street, and the tunnels will underneath the termini of one of the great lines referred to, the height of the bridge will be sixteen feet below the street, while that of the larger railway is eighteen feet above it.

The railroad building race across the continent by rival Kansas and Omaha Pacific companies, is becoming exciting. The Omaha company had reached its three hundred and twenty-second mile-post on the 11th inst., and the Kansas line had on the 9th reached its one hundred and ninety-seventh mile post. Each line is advancing at the rate of two and a half miles per day, and one contractor promises three and a quarter per day before long.

A New York mechanic has invented something for horses for which he will probably be made an honorary member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It consists of a small reservoir filled with water, placed upon the animal's head, keeping the brain cool, and thus warding off the effects of heat and sunstroke.

The Troy *Whig* says that the manufacturers of straw wrapping paper, from various parts of the country, held a private meeting in Albany on Thursday of last week, and that they passed a resolution binding themselves to run their several mills on half time only.

The Providence *Journal* tells of a specimen of the finny tribe, in formation somewhat similar to a skate, which was caught in a seine at Seaconet Point. It has a head like a monkey with prominent features, two legs projecting from the dorsal fin and terminating in cat-like claws, a long pointed tail covered with bristling armor like an alligator's, flat like a flat fish, but four inches wide, gills on its breast, and food pipe passing down the back of its neck.

It was frank, at least, on the part of a Rhode Island Judge, before whom a liquor dealer was arraigned, that, in viewing the evidence, he admitted its inefficiency, saying that under ordinary circumstances the defendant would be entitled to a discharge; but, he added, the court cannot ignore the evidence of its own senses. The court has frequently drank at your bar, and would stultify itself if it professed any doubt of your guilt. The court, therefore, imposes upon you a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SODA ASH,
CAUSTIC SODA,
Bi Carb Soda,
BLEACHING POWDER,
ON CONSIGNMENT.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
BY
CHAS. F. PITT & SONS,
116 Lombard St.,
BALTIMORE.

JNO. F. MARTHENS. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL.
BAKEWELL & MARTHENS,
BOOK AND
JOB PRINTERS,
No. 71 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW TYPE, STEAM PRESSES, &c.,
We are prepared to execute every kind of Printing, such as

PRICE LISTS,	PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS,	LETTER HEADS,
BILLS LADING,	DRAY BOOKS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	ENVELOPES,
CIRCULARS,	BANK CHECKS,
CATALOGUES,	LABELS,
STATEMENTS,	PROGAMMES,
RECEIPTS,	VISITING CARDS, &c.

Special attention paid to doing work NEATLY PROMPTLY and CORRECTLY.
The patronage of our friends and the public generally is solicited.
BAKEWELL & MARTHENS,
eod 71 GRANT STREET.

TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, April 15th, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received to-great until 12 o'clock meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at Pittsburgh, with the articles of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year from July 1, 1867. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Surgeon, of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to purchase the same, in open market, at places in their stead, and to charge the contrator with any excess in cost over the contract price.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. GEORGE C. McILVAIN,
Surveyor and Agent.

BARNEY'S
PATENT SASH.
Advantages Claimed.
1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbit excludes soot and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling not heard.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of locks.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.
By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, all rattling is effected when not closed, they pass each other as usual.
☞ Model to be seen at this office.
RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

ORPHANS' COURT
SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, administratrix of WILLIAM P. BAUM, deceased, will expose at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, late of said deceased, to wit: All that lot of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of lots 37 and 38 in original plan of said city, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the western side of St. Clair street, at a point on the same 74 feet northwardly from the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, thence northwardly with St. Clair street 18 feet, thence westwardly by a line parallel with Penn street, aforesaid 110 feet to St. Clair street, at the place of beginning, upon which are erected a three-story Brick House, No. 30 St. Clair street, and some out-buildings. Terms made known at sale.
REBECCA BAUM, Administratrix. T F

JUST RECEIVED,
25 bxs Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap.
320 half boxes full weight Star Candles.
3 cases Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder.
Also, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & M'CLURE,
346 Liberty street.

MAY 20, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,
A complete stock at LOWEST PRICES.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.
INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS,
The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.
(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)
Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
APRIL, 1867.
THE LATEST PURCHASE
OF THE SEASON.
AT THE
Lowest Prices Since the War,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Wilton and Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels.
BEST 2 AND 3-PLY INGRAIN,
FOR
DRAWING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOMS.
Hall and Stair Carpets to Match.
We offer our Patrons many new and choice Patterns, which are not to be found elsewhere.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
WINDOW SHADES.
CHEAP ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS.
AT $1 00 TO $1 25 PER YARD.
☞ Carpet and Curtain Upholstery Work done promptly and in the best style.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Second Floor, next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of
NEW CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
23 Fifth Street.

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

NEW CARPET STORE.
NEW AND CHEAP
CARPETS,
DAILY ARRIVING AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND MATS,
Table and Piano Covers,
RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, &c.
We offer our entire stock at prices to suit the times. Give us a call.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH ST., second floor,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

JOHN HEATH,
Great Western Planing Mill
AND
Lumber Yard,
Sash and Door Factory.
Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Dressed Lumber for Building, &c., at Lowest Market Rates. Flooring, Sash, Doors and Mouldings constantly on hand.
All work put into Dry House before keying up. Scroll sawing and Resawing done with dispatch. Boxes made to order. TF

NOTICES.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1867.
☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith, free from United States tax.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

PITT'B, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1867.
☞ PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh, March 26th ult., notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh, May 25th proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the Railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and re-open on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

☞ BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company will be opened at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June and will continue open for three days. J. L. Vantromba, L. M. Speer, Samuel Walker, Henry B. Hays, John Walker, Jr., Henry Robison, W. E. Frazer, Jr., B. B. Coursin, John E. Shaffer, R. G. Mullin.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 9th, 1867.
☞ NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on corner Canal and Pike sts., Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of action on Supplement to the Charter of the Company, approved April 11th, 1867.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

POLITICAL.
☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
COL. JAMES A. GRAY,
Of M'Clure Township, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCLEAN,
Of Pitt Township, formerly of North Fayette, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.
JACOB H. WALTER,
Will be a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.
D. C. HULTZ
Will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
MAJ. J. P. DENNISTON,
Late Brevet Major and C. S. U. S. Vols., will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

EDUCATIONAL.
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103rd Penna. Vols.
Box 203, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 8th. For Scholarships apply at ROOMS, NEVILLE HALL, corner of

The Daily Commercial

HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

General L. C. Baker's Narrative.

THE MILITARY DETECTIVE POLICE DURING THE WAR—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—JEFFERSON DAVIS—THE BURIAL OF BOOTH.

General Lafayette C. Baker, the well-known Chief of the Bureau of National Detective Police during the rebellion, has published a portly volume, presenting a record of the operations of his force, "so far as it is proper to make them known to the public."

The following is the General's account of the first conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln:

"In the month of January, 1861, a gentleman residing in this city which made him a proper agent to act on the information, was waited upon by a lady, who stated to him her suspicions or knowledge—whence derived we are not able to say—of a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln when on his way from his home, in Illinois, to Washington, to be inaugurated as President. The active parties, or some of them, in the business, were understood to be in Baltimore. At all events, the gentleman considered that the intelligence had sufficient foundation to make it his duty to satisfy himself whether it might be correct. He accordingly employed a detective officer, a man who had in his profession become notable for his sagacity and success, to go to Baltimore and adopt his own course to detect the parties to and plan of the conspiracy. The officer went to Baltimore and opened an office as some sort of a broker or agent, under an assumed name. Being supplied with needful funds, he made occasions to become acquainted with certain classes of secessionists, and by degrees was on free and easy terms with them. He took each man in his humor, dined and supped with some, gambled with others, "treated," and seconded dissipations in more ways than need be expressly stated, until he had secured enough of their confidence to be familiar with the particulars of their schemes. Meanwhile it had been ascertained that on the line of the Baltimore Railroad there were men engaged in military drilling. Several other detectives were employed by the chief to discover the purpose of those organizations; and, disguised as laborers or farm hands, they got themselves mustered in. One of the military companies proved to be loyal in its purpose; another, under pretence of being prepared to guard one or more of the bridges north of Baltimore, was designed for quite an opposite purpose. It will be remembered that some time before Mr. Lincoln set out from his home for Washington, his intended route thither was published. A part of the programme was that he should visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We believe that Mr. Lincoln was not advised especially of any personal danger until he was about to go to Harrisburg. It was then, at the instance of the gentleman referred to, he was urged to proceed without delay to Washington. He replied, however, that he had promised the people of Harrisburg to answer their invitation, and he would do so if it cost him his life. He accordingly visited Harrisburg on the 22d of February, 1861. It was intended that he should rest there that evening. But under the management of "the gentleman," another arrangement was effected. The night train from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington left at half-past ten o'clock in the evening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoln should go secretly by that train on the evening of the 23d, and to enable him to do so a special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After dark, in the former city, when it was presumed he had retired to his hotel, he accordingly took the special train, and came to Philadelphia. Meanwhile, in anticipation of his coming, "the gentleman" had insured the detention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore train, under the presence that a parcel of important documents for one of the departments in Washington must be dispatched by it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a similar representation, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detained. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincoln, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city until after the usual Philadelphia and Baltimore time. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad reports had been made up in the office of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Company, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, and with his escort was driven to the depot at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and passing through the depot entered the cars. Mr. Lincoln in his company. As Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the man attending it remarked: "Old fellow, it's well for you the train was detained to-night, or you wouldn't have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln's being in it. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation. To guard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was broken, to be united when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the conspirators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore, at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated approach, on the following day, and in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence the extra precaution above mentioned, regarding the telegraph. In due time the train with Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed, sent a dispatch to "the gentleman" that "the parcel of documents have been delivered." The public, and, above all, the conspirators awoke on the morning of the 24th to be astonished with the intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that the story of his disguise in a "Scotch cap" and cloak was untrue. He wore his ordinary traveling cap, and was in no sense of the word "disguised."

"On one occasion," he adds, "I carried to Mr. Lincoln two anonymous communications, in which he was threatened with assassination. In a laughing, joking manner, he remarked: 'Well, Baker, what do they want to kill me for? If they kill me, they will run the risk of getting a worse man.'"

The narrative of the pursuit of Booth and his accomplices is given in the words of a correspondent of a newspaper, and need not be repeated. But the following statement about Mrs. Surratt is new: "During my visit to the prisoner, before the execution, *Mrs. Surratt confessed to me her complicity with the conspirators* so far as the intended abduction was concerned, but affirmed that *she reluctantly yielded to the urging of Booth on account of the peculiar situation.* He insisted that her oath of fidelity bound her to see the fatal end of the conspiracy."

The following passage sets at rest the dispute as to the final disposition of Booth's body:

"In order to establish the identity of the body of the assassin beyond all question, the Secretary of War directed me to summon a number of witnesses residing in the city of Washington, who had previously known the murderer. Some two years previous to the assassination of the President, Booth had had a *furuncle carbuncle* cut from his neck by a surgeon. On inquiry, I ascertained that Dr. May, a well-known and very skilful surgeon, of twenty-five years' practice in Washington, had performed the operation.

"Accordingly, I called on Dr. May, who, before seeing the body, minutely described the exact locality of the tumor, the nature and date of the operation, &c. After being sworn he pointed to the scar in the neck, which was then plainly visible. Five other witnesses were examined, all of whom had known the assassin intimately for years. The various newspaper accounts, referring to the mutilation of Booth's body, are equally absurd. Gen. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A., was on board the gun-boat where the *post mortem* examination was held, with his assistants. Gen. Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column, through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Washington, is the only relic of the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutilation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very offensive owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under-clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gun-boat direct to the old penitentiary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with mixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone was lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections and Glandular Swellings.—In all indolent ulcerations where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills by purifying the blood considerably expedite the operation. Sold by all Druggist

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS cure Dyspepsia in its worst forms, create Appetite, relieve Languor and Depression of Spirits, and by cleansing the blood of all morbid matter, infuse new life and vigor into the system. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz.:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Five House, 31 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out Houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Spinning Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of Machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, Governor attached to same, are included in the above, and are warranted of the best power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

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The latest New York Sensation, the Great

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THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 24, 1867, Fare well Benefit of the popular comedian,

MR. JOSH HART,

On which occasion the entire

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION

Will appear. Also, Mr. TOM F. BROWN late of Sanford's Minstrels. A novel and original bill to-night. The irresistible Character Sketch of "The great "Punkard Scene," "Dear Father come Home, Charley White in three of his specialties. The grand Ballet of 10 handsome Young Ladies in a grand series of enchanting Ballets. Nights in different acts on the bill to-night; constituting a carnival of fun. To-morrow Afternoon, Grand Matinee. Saturday night, a tremendous bill.

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PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
TO-NIGHT—Grand Prize Benefit of
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A splendid Silver Mounted Bat for the Base Ball Club selling the most tickets. A Silver Goblet for the best and a Tin Cup for the worst Conundrum and several other prizes. See Bills and Posters.

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the privilege of corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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Continued success. THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 24, 1867,

JAS. E. MURDOCH,

In the Brilliant Comedy of

WINE WORKS WONDERS.

To be followed by the Farce of

MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

NOTICE.—This hall is arranged to enable persons from the suburbs to reach the cars in good time. Saturday, Farewell Benefit—The Dramatist. On Saturday Afternoon, a Grand Fashionable Matinee Performance, with the entire Company and the old favorites in the delightful play of MARRIED LIFE. Admission, 25c.

GRAND LITERARY AND

Musical Entertainment,

Under the auspices of

THE PHILOMATHIC CIRCLE,

AT THE

Academy of Music.

Monday Evening, May 27th, 1867.

The Musical Exercises will be directed by Prof. HERMANN TH. KNAKE; assisted by Messrs. LAWTON, BENITZ, JONES and others.

Front seats reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.

Admission 50 cents.

The Piano used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Messrs. Barr, Knake & Buettler, No. 12 St. Clair street, Agents for Shoemaker & Co.'s (Phila.) justly celebrated Pianos.

Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE

GRAND FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT,

WILL OPEN ON

Tuesday Evening, 28th inst.,

IN

CITY HALL,

AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.

Contributions are respectfully solicited. JAMES PARKE, JR., Treasurer, No. 120 Second street, will receive and duly acknowledge all contributions in money. Donations of Fancy Articles, &c., will be duly acknowledged if left with Mrs. R. ROBISON, 12 Hand & Bredin, Miss PRISCILLA VERNER, 319 Penn street; Miss SUE McCORD, 138 Penn street, Miss L. PRESSLY, Washington street, Allegheny. d7

1776. GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY. 1867.

Look out for the

GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

Balloon Exhibition, Illumination, Torch Light Processions, Indian Cavalcade, Magnificent Union Fountain, &c., &c.

JNO. M. KINNEY, Business Manager.

☞ See future advertisements, bills and programmes. 1r

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THE NEW

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Testimonials from Celebrated Ladies:

The secret of beautifying the Skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Bro., they honestly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freckled skin both the color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations, whether appearing as freckles, tan, morphew, moth or black-worm specks, and is especially successful in smoothing out the marks left by small-pox. The agents of "Email de Paris" can confidently submit to the public the earnest endorsements of such distinguished ladies as

Signora Ristori, Mlle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Emma Waller, Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerrittes, Miss Agnes Perry,

And many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.

The beautiful Lucille Western says:

I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lilly white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and beauty of the skin.

The Magnificent Vestvali says:

I have suffered for years from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, but I consider "Email de Paris" as I confessed to *me her complicity with the conspirators* so far as the intended abduction was concerned, but affirmed that *she reluctantly yielded to the urging of Booth on account of the peculiar situation.* He insisted that her oath of fidelity bound her to see the fatal end of the conspiracy."

The following passage sets at rest the dispute as to the final disposition of Booth's body:

"In order to establish the identity of the body of the assassin beyond all question, the Secretary of War directed me to summon a number of witnesses residing in the city of Washington, who had previously known the murderer. Some two years previous to the assassination of the President, Booth had had a *furuncle carbuncle* cut from his neck by a surgeon. On inquiry, I ascertained that Dr. May, a well-known and very skilful surgeon, of twenty-five years' practice in Washington, had performed the operation.

"Accordingly, I called on Dr. May, who, before seeing the body, minutely described the exact locality of the tumor, the nature and date of the operation, &c. After being sworn he pointed to the scar in the neck, which was then plainly visible. Five other witnesses were examined, all of whom had known the assassin intimately for years. The various newspaper accounts, referring to the mutilation of Booth's body, are equally absurd. Gen. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A., was on board the gun-boat where the *post mortem* examination was held, with his assistants. Gen. Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column, through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Washington, is the only relic of the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutilation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very offensive owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under-clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gun-boat direct to the old penitentiary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with mixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone was lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

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And many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.

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Inquire for Col. Payne, at Messrs. Horner, Woods & Co., or at the Monongahela House.

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,
Pittsburgh, May 18, 1867. B. W. HALL & CO.

Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Alexander Bradley, Esq., of this city, who left some time ago for Europe for the benefit of his health, was at the latest advices at Rome, enjoying greatly improved health, which will be good news to his large circle of friends.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.—Alderman John A. Negley, Eb. Williams, Jr., Esq., and officer James Brown left the city yesterday for Washington, to appear at the hearing of Robert Matthews, charged with robbing the Farmers' Deposit Bank at Canonsburg.

TRIAL OF LENNOX.—The trial of John Lennox, charged with the murder of Robert Morrow, in the borough of Washington, on the 21st of October, 1864, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington county on Tuesday. District Attorney Boyd Crumrine, and W. D. Fetterman, Esq., of this city, appear for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Montgomery, Hart and Brady for the defendant. The prisoner, when arraigned, plead "not guilty," and the trial was proceeded with.

NEW CARS.—W. J. Kountz, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co., has ordered eight new cars, similar to those used on the upper routes, to be placed on the Rebecca street line, as substitutes for the present ones in use on that route. The cars will be placed on the route in about two weeks. The Rebecca street line will then be run direct through to Woods' Run without change. Workmen are now engaged laying the double track on Beaver street, Manchester, from Washington street to the railway stables, in order to connect with the Rebecca street line.

OHIO GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR.—At a meeting of the Grand Temple of Ohio of Good Templars, held on Tuesday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: G. W. T., B. T. Worthington, of Steubenville; G. W. V. T., J. C. Richardson, Sevenville, Butler county; G. W. R. S., Isaac Haworth, Cincinnati; G. W. Sec., G. Sleighing, Middletown, Butler county; G. W. U., James A. Dradd, Silver Hill, Hamilton county; G. W. C., A. B. Dickinson, Randolph, Portage county; G. W. C., A. W. Tibbitts.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A young man named Samuel Nordon, driver of an express wagon, met with a severe accident about seven o'clock last evening. It appears that he was driving his wagon along the Fifth street extension, when, by some means, he was jolted out, and thrown to the ground. In falling, he tripped on the bed of the wagon, and was thrown headlong on the street, his head and shoulders striking the curb stone, very severely injuring him. He was picked up and carried into Boschert's tobacco store, and a Dr. Donnelly called in, who dressed his injuries. He was afterwards removed to his home, near Soho Bridge.

Patents to Western Pennsylvanians.

The following is a list of patents issued to Western Pennsylvanians, from the United States Patent office, for the week ending May 14th, 1867, each bearing that date:

Alexander Randall, of Allegheny City, Pa., for improvement in the manufacture of shovels.

Thomas Walsh, John Walsh and David Evans, of Brownsville, Pa., for improved brick machine.

George Wylie, of New Castle, Pa., for improvement in sawing latheins.

William Griffith, of North East, Pa., for the mode of propagating grape vines from single buds in the open field.

Thomas S. Minnis, of Meadville, Pa., for improved car coupling.

Arthur Prentiss, of Prentiss Vale, Pa., for improved hoe.

Arthur Prentiss, of Prentiss Vale, Pa., for improved fan blast.

Arthur Prentiss, of Prentiss Vale, Pa., for improvement in carriage wheels.

A Distinguished Louisiana Refugee in the City.

Mrs. L. M. E. Ricks, of Washington, D. C., who has been laboring for the freedmen for two years, has collected and distributed among the destitute freedmen of Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., several thousand dollars, and who has within the last year placed in good homes in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas over a thousand freedmen, is now in Allegheny City, stopping, with Mrs. Major Wade, at Stockton avenue. Mrs. Ricks's labors are directed toward the domestic education of the freedmen, to prepare them for domestic usefulness, and then place them in good homes, where they can support themselves honorably and independently. While attending to the changing of the freed people from one car to the other at Harrisburg, the people had to remain there all day and the night being dark and rainy, and the track slippery, Mrs. Ricks fell on the bars of iron, and has been quite ill since her arrival in this city. Mrs. Ricks is a refugee from Louisiana, and has had much experience during the war in the care of the freedmen since the war. Should she be able, she will give them some of the incidents of her own observations in the southern States.

Mrs. Ricks will be pleased to see and converse with any persons who may desire to call at Major Wade's residence, 44 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City.

Solers' Monument---Association Meeting To-morrow---The Approaching Fair---Final Arrangements.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Monumental Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at City Hall.

It was reported that the inmates of the Pennsylvania Blind Asylum, who have been busily giving entertainments in the city during the week, have, by so doing many useful as well as ornamental articles, which they desired the association to take charge of and dispose of during the fair, on commission. On motion, Dr. Usher Parsons was appointed, with power to select assistants, to take charge of and dispose of them as desired.

On motion, it was decided to furnish assistants with badges, which should be worn by them during the Fair at a cost to each of $1 25. The badges, of course, are not transferable.

The Committee on Art Gallery reported the donation of a painting by Mr. Forster, and solicit further donations of paintings and pictures for the use of their department.

The Committee on Music reported that they had secured the services of an excellent band for each day and evening.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. J. K. Moorhead be respectfully invited to open the Fair to be held for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Association, and that he be requested to deliver an address at the Fair on Tuesday evening, May 28th, at seven and a half o'clock, at City Hall.

Resolved, That General A. L. Pearson, Jno. Watt, Esq., and W. W. Wardle, Esq., be and they are hereby appointed a special committee to notify the Hon. J. K. Moorhead of the above invitation.

Persons having flags are requested to loan them to the Association during the Fair. They can be sent to City Hall at any time during the week. On Friday, 31st, they will be taken care of and returned at its Close.

All who desire, are cordially invited to go to City Hall this morning and assist in decorating. The booths are completed and evergreens have arrived.

Those having tickets for sale are requested to forward them to the committee at City Hall during Monday and Tuesday next. They will be kept secure and returned at close of the Fair if desired.

Persons intending to make contributions to the refreshment department, under the charge of the Science Committee, are requested to notify the committee as soon as possible. Contributions of cakes, edible, fruits and flowers will be much needed. A memorandum of contributions and the day they will be sent should be left at the Commissioners' office, previously, or left at George Albree, Son & Co., or Weyman & Bro.

All the members of the Subsistence Committee, who are to take part in the Fair, are requested to report at City Hall this evening, at seven o'clock.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 1. Jaroslowski, Bro. & Co., vs. M. Simon & Co.

No. 2. Jaroslowski, Bro. & Co., vs. Wadley & Welton.

No. 5. Sarah Rafferty vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

No. 16. W. A. McClurg vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.

No. 42. Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company vs. J. H. Foster & Co.

No. 46. John W. McCleery vs. John McCloskey.

No. 47. McClurg & Co., of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company.

No. 57. Robert E. Martin vs. John C. Stevens.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 49. Henry Meisterfeld vs. Fred. Busch.

No. 51. Joseph Hunter vs. Joseph Wright.

No. 54. Oscar Dilatzko vs. Charles Reichsfurr.

No. 56. American Iron Company vs. Jas. O'Connor.

No. 58. H. Tower et al. vs. Joseph O'Neill.

No. 59. George W. Forbes vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

No. 60. Charlotte Dounes vs. John Jester.

No. 61. C. H. Robinson vs. Lindmyer & Co.

No. 62. Catharine R. Negley vs. James McCully et al.

No. 64. Guthrie & Sill vs. Martin Bros.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Wm. Lindsay vs. Thomas W. Lindsay et al., being an action to recover $10,000, the alleged value of a tract of oil land in West Virginia, the jury yesterday morning returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of his claim.

Alex. McClintock vs. Hart and Brady. This was an action to recover the value of a quantity of wooden palings, furnished defendant. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $394 34.

James Whitlow vs. James Crawford. Action to recover for services. On trial.

The case of George W. Evans vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, ruled for trial yesterday, was passed for settlement.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Moorhead & Co. vs. T. Donaldson, Harbaugh & Co., garnishee, reported, went to the jury yesterday, but a verdict had not been rendered at adjournment.

Marshall, Bell & Co. vs. M. Simon & Co. This case was taken up, but owing to the absence of an important witness, Court adjourned until this morning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.)

FATHER VS. SON.

Louis Fisher, Jr., appeared yesterday before the Alderman, and made information against his son, Louis Fisher, Jr., for larceny. The son, it appears, was learning a barber shop in the Second ward, Allegheny, for his father, and it is alleged, shut up the shop and removed his effects to McKeesp rt. A warrant was issued.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Wm. Dawson made oath charging Annie Shriver and Catharine Smith with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house in the Third ward, Allegheny, where disorderly persons congregate, and disturb the peace of the neighborhood. The accused were arrested and held in bail for hearing.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Catharine Mayer was charged with breach of the peace, on oath of John Lang, who alleged that she entered defendant's house and commenced acting in a disorderly manner, calling him abusive and violent names. The accused was arrested, but the case was amicably settled.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

George Hamster and wife were charged with having followed one Adam Hoffman, a resident of McClure township, with a knife, and threatened to disembowel him. The would-be-murderers have not yet been arrested.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Wm. Pitcairn, clothing dealer on Federal street, Allegheny, lodged complaint against one Melville Cunningham, for fraud. Pitcairn alleged that Cunningham obtained from him clothing to the value of $30, and on receiving the goods started he was about removing from the State in order to defraud his creditors. An officer was dispatched to arrest Cunningham, when it was ascertained that he had taken the cars for New York with the intention of sailing for California.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Bradley, of Allegheny, was arrested on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by Thomas Stingle, a tanner. Deponent alleges that Bradley came to him and represented that he had purchased a lot of sheep for two hundred dollars, that he had not the money but twenty-five dollars, and that if deponent gave him that amount, he would give him the skins of the sheep for tanning in payment. The prosecutor gave him the twenty-five dollars, and the defendant has failed to make good his representations, and he believes he intended to defraud him. Bradley was held for a hearing.

(Before Alderman Donaldson.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Louis Phillips made complaint against Wm. Nimby, for assault and battery, alleging that the latter struck him violently with his fist and otherwise assaulted him. The alleged assault was committed on Monday. A warrant was issued.

(Before Alderman Taylor.)

TROVER AND CONVERSION.

A boy named George Bollman lodged complaint yesterday against Philip Cramer, a barber doing business on Penn Pivania Avenue, for trover and conversion. The boy, at upwards, was working for Cramer, and upon declaring his intention of leaving him yesterday, Cramer, it is asserted, refused to give him his clothes. A warrant was issued.

(Before Alderman Johns.)

FALSE PRETENSES.

Thornton T. Noyes was arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretense, preferred by John Martin. In default of bail for his appearance for a hearing he was committed to jail. He subsequently procured the required security and was released.

(Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.)

TWO CHARGES.

Joseph Leech, charged with assault and battery and breach of the peace, on oath of Wm. E. Richards, was arrested yesterday, and committed to jail for a hearing to answer yesterday, in default of bail. The accused officers were committed to South Pittsburgh on the 18th of August last.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.) re-assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Sproull's Church, Allegheny City, and upon the conclusion of religious services, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Brown, the Synod Trustee and Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, reported that the total amount of moneys invested was $24,415. The report was referred to Committee on Finance.

Rev. Dr. Sproull, Chairman of the Board of Domestic Missions, presented the annual report, which is pronounced the President's best effort in Washington City to be in a flourishing condition. The Board recommend the organization of a congregation in that city, and the erection of suitable buildings, as a matter of the freedmen have expressed a desire to connect themselves with the church. The receipts during the past year were $6,000. The report was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Rev. S. O. Wylie presented the report of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Mission in Latakia, Syria, although it had met with virulent opposition from the Greek Church, was prospering, and a site had been purchased, upon which a building would soon be erected. More laborers are required, as the Board have in contemplation an enlargement of Missionary operations. The report closes with a feeling reference to the death of Rev. J. R. Willson, a former member of the Board. Referred to Committee on Missions.

A letter from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, was presented and read by the Clerk. The letter expresses a warm interest and sympathy in the work among the Freedmen, referred to the great good especially to the slaves, that had grown out of the late rebellion, and rejoices in what has been done to secure, so as to acknowledge the supremacy of God. The letter also reviews and congratulates the country upon the amendments to the war. Referred to Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Presbytery of Rochester having neglected to pay into the Treasury the assessment of thirty cents on each member, a motion was made to refund this disrespect of the order of Synod, the Presbytery be admonished, and that a copy of the minutes of the motion gave rise to considerable debate, and was report before the Synod.

The Committee appointed to memorialize Congress, relative to having God and the Christian religion recognized in the National Constitution, reported that they had corresponded with members of both Houses, and no answer having received, the matter had been printed and placed upon the desk of each member.

The report recommended that a committee be appointed to visit Washington and present the matter personally to the members of Congress. The committee also propose that tracts upon the subject be printed and circulated among the people. The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

A general discussion then ensued in regard to establishing a church proper, after which Synod adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

THE BEAVER COUNTY MYSTERY.

Manner of Discovery of Middleton's Remains---The Wounds on the Body---Death Caused by Strangulation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FALLSTON, May 22, 1867.

SIX months ago the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Middleton, from his home in this place, was noted in the COMMERCIAL. During that interval his two sons, young men, have made every effort in their power, and the family offered a reward for the recovery or information of the body, being convinced that he had met with foul play. The mystery has been partially solved, by apparently a mere accident. Last week, Mr. Smith, manufacturer of hair tonic, Rochester, Pa., was at New Cumberland, Hancock county, Va., and while walking along the railroad miles above Steubenville, and in a conversation with a company of men, he mentioned the above circumstance. One man among the number, on the body being described, stated that on Saturday, the 11th inst., answering to the description of Mr. Middleton; that he had been found by some men that were on a board raft, and that an inquest had been held by a coroner, and a verdict rendered that he had been murdered. Mr. Smith, the person, gave this information to the family, and on Monday, leaving his son, Wm. Smith, to pursue the investigation, his remains, which they readily recognized as their father, and brought them home.

On Tuesday, Coroner Mc Wass summoned to hold an inquest over the body, which was examined by three physicians, the result of which will be left to the murder of Mr. Middleton. The Coroner empanelled a jury, who are at this writing, Wednesday, examining witnesses against the parties who were arrested some months ago, and who were released on bail.

The deceased had been stabbed on each side of his head, one on the right ear, having cut that, and had thrown it up to protect himself from the blow. A mark around his neck indicated that a rope had been tied around it, for the purpose of anchoring him down. The wounds were not considered sufficient to have caused his death, and the idea found by the physicians is that strangulation was the last resort.

When found by the raftsmen, his clothing was all in place except his shirt collar, one sleeve, and a shirt, which was tied on with his boots, and had to cut off him before he could be identified.

I will report proceedings as they are developed.

LYCOMING.

Religious Intelligence.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, has issued the following circular, to the Venerable Brethren of the Clergy, Beloved Children of the Laity, of this Diocese:

In obedience to the command of our Holy Father, we accompanied by many other Prelates, sail for some time the 18th inst. It is needless, therefore, to say, that when we are well enough to be out of a cage, and feel ourselves inspired by so noble a motive, our Diocese will be the first object of our attention in our temporary absence, but will, on the contrary, be more present to us before our God. The meeting of so many Bishops from all parts of the world around the Supreme Head of the Church, will be a most impressive and solemn scene, the heart of the Holy Father, and of incalculable good to the spiritual welfare of the Church. We have every confidence, the Diocese of Pittsburgh, takes a large and important part. As duties call us from home, we feel we know that you often remember us in your prayers, and that you will do so now, especially that we have more need than ever of your help. We are assured that you will be even more faithful in praying for our good Lord to protect and bring us back to your midst in order that so many things be attended to, for the glory of God, and we hope, all the more efficiently, for the sanctification of your souls. To this end we direct that the Very Rev. John Tuigg, Administrator, and all the clergy particular, and for at least the period of twenty days thereafter, add the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus. It is also our wish that the Laity on three consecutive days, after the Litany, recite the Blessed Virgin at the end of Mass. The Clergy are requested to have these forwarded all business in ters to our absence. All who desire to have made arrangements sufficiently ample to secure prompt attention to their business will make it known to the Administration of the Diocese. We go to Rome, then, and remember, brethren, and dear children, that with a heart full of joy, because we are the bearer of your prayers and gifts to the Holy Father. You will be pleased to learn that these gifts of yours, amongst the instances is thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars. We will take this opportunity to thank you all for your charity and zeal to the Infidel Mission, and trust that we will not fail to ask him, as the Vicar of Christ on earth, to bless you all, and the Lord be with us Amen.

The collection taken up in the Diocese of Erie, by the Very Rev. Administrator, for the Holy Father amounts to $2,340 95. This sum has been placed in the hands of Bishop Domenec, who will present it to His Holiness in the name of the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese of Erie, his Rev. Clergy, and the faithful who contributed towards the fund.

The Devotion of the Forty Hours, in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament will, commence on Sunday next at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Manchester, and at St. John's Church, Harman's Bottom.

On the 26th inst., the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec visited St. Philomena's Church, said Mass, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in it, and gave First Holy Communion, and confirmed one hundred and thirty persons.

On the same day at the late Mass, in Trinity Church, Center avenue, this city, the same Prelate also said the same and administered the Rite of St. Peter's Benefactor Society. Nearly all the German societies in and about the city will celebrate Sunday next with appropriate religious ceremonies.

After Vespers, the Bishop confirmed one hundred and fifty persons in St. Mary's Church, Allegheny. In the evening he visited St. Joseph's, Manchester, preached and blessed the statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

On Sunday, the 12th inst., Bishop Domenec administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. John's Church, Third ward, Allegheny, to seventy persons. In the former one hundred and ten persons, of whom ten were converts, and in the latter forty persons were confirmed.

After Confirmation the same Prelate blessed and laid the corner-stone of a new building destined to be a Female Academy under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. The Rev. Fathers Twigg, Farran, Gallagher, and Rosing assisted the Bishop on this important occasion.

In the evening of the above day, Bishop Domenec delivered a lecture in St. John's Church, Allegheny, before a large assemblage of Catholics and Protestants. The proceeds were to be accredited to the new Academy building fund.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Annual Minutes of the Methodist Methodist Episcopal Conference, neatly printed by Wm. S. Haven, has just appeared. From it we gather the following interesting statistics: The Conference is now composed of two hundred and thirty-four preachers—two hundred and twenty-three having members and entitled to vote, and twenty-three probationers. The church membership within its bounds advanced last year by nearly eleven thousand two hundred and forty-six to forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty—an increase of one thousand one hundred and fourteen. The church buildings in number five hundred and forty-five, and are valued at $1,451,501, an increase in the valuation of $42,620 41,620 41,630. In seven presiding elder districts—Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Washington, Meadville, Cambridge, Steubenville, and Allegheny—the salaries of the pastors increased in the aggregate $11,301 91, and the collections for the "Necessitous" $912 46. In two districts—Barnesville and Mount Pleasant—the salaries fell off $2,511 31, and collections for the "Necessitous" $36 24. The falling off in these two districts was occasioned by the loss of the crops produced throughout that region of country. But a better year for this there would have been improvement there as well as elsewhere. There will be improvement, we doubt not, in the current year. The whole collection during the past year, in the way of salaries, amounted to $61,000 91.

Rev. I. N. McAfee, of the Pittsburgh Conference, was present at the Boston Preachers' Meeting Monday week, at which he gave an interesting account of the work in this region.

Walton Engine House---Firemen's Parade.

The new engine house of the Walton Hose Company, of East Birmingham, which has been in course of erection for some months past, has been completed, and will be occupied by the Company to-morrow. A procession will take place in honor of the occasion, and the members of the Walton extend a cordial invitation to their brother firemen of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, to participate in the affair. The occasion promises to be a very interesting one. The procession will move from the engine house on Smithfield street, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will take up the following line of march: Line to form on Railroad street, right resting on Smithfield street; up Railroad to Carson, down Carson to McKee, down McKee to Bingham, up Bingham to Ormsby, up Ormsby to Washington, up Washington to Center, down Center to Bingham, up Bingham to Railroad, up Railroad to Carson, up Carson to Meadow, up Meadow to Sarah, up Sarah to Joseph, down Joseph to Mill, countermarch to Carson, up Carson to Center, up Center to Brown, up Brown to Sarah, down Sarah to Engine House, and dismiss.

The Late Sculling Race.

The discussion in regard to the recent scull race between Hamill and Brown still continues, the friends of each party claiming a victory for their favorite. The decision made by the referee, so far as wagers go, on the result are concerned, has been generally acceded to, and the money has been handed over to Brown's backers. Hamill's friends have been making inquiries of persons who witnessed the conduct of Brown in inspecting the course during the race, and it is probable that sworn testimony in reference to the matter will be produced. It is asserted that it can be proved by well-known and reputable gentlemen that Brown "fouled" Hamill and that the contest that he would win by will, if Brown's conduct on the day of the race was premeditated. Should such evidence be produced to substantiate the facts, it will have the effect of losing him all the bets he has made in this city. The protest which was entered against Brown recalling the latter, has not been withdrawn. Hamill is still a challenge to Brown in a few days, to row him a five mile race on the Hudson river, for a purse of three thousand dollars.

GRAND ENGLISH CONCERT.—A full and fashionable audience was present at Masonic Hall last evening, and the Grand English Concert, for the benefit of the Monumental Fair. This Concert was given exclusively by Pittsburgh amateurs, assisted by Messrs. Charles M. Bollman and John Manning, under the sole direction of Mr. Clement Tetedoux. The programme embraced popular selections which were artistically rendered and warmly encored, announcement for whose number of the amateurs as deserving of special praise. All acquitted themselves in a manner satisfactory to the audience, and nobly sustained the established reputation of the amateur vocalists of the "Iron City." The Sprague Pianos, used on the occasion, were furnished by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.

LUMBER TRADE.—A large amount of lumber passed down the Allegheny river yesterday, for ports below, and more is reported on the way.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire broke out in the rear of the Western Hotel, on Water street, near Wood, yesterday morning, but was extinguished without the aid of the firemen. No alarm was sounded.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The spacious Academy was filled last evening by a fashionable and intelligent audience, to witness Mr. Murdoch's admirable impersonation of "Hamlet." It has been many years since the play of "Hamlet" was given entire upon our boards, the fashion being to "cut" out certain speeches and portions of scenes, and consequently its performance last night possessed a double charm to all who had the pleasure of witnessing it. Mr. Murdoch, appreciating the fact that he had a large and critical audience before him, exerted himself to the best of his ability, and the result was an unexceptionable performance. And the merit is not all his, for much of the stock company, it can only be said that the distribution of characters, with one exception, was not what it should have been, although the several parts were fairly rendered. The exception alluded to is Mr. Shields, who, beyond question, gave the best rendition of "Polonius" we have ever heard. His conception of the character is, in many respects, totally different from that of any actor we have seen, and presents that important functionary of the Danish Court in a light more in accordance with the text, which most actors make light. The play was well received. To-night, Mr. Murdoch will appear as "Young Marlow."

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience was present last evening, as usual, to witness the "Black Crook," whose attractions are still undiminished, notwithstanding they have been presented seventy-seven times. The eighteenth representation will be given this evening.

THALIA.—The popular comedian of the White Combination Troupe, Josh Hart, will take a farewell benefit this evening. Tom. F. Brown, comic vocalist, has volunteered for the occasion, and a new and original bill is presented containing nineteen different acts. Hart deserves to have a good house to-night.

VARIETIES.—To-night, the enterprising and capable stage manager, H. W. Williams, will take a benefit, and he chooses an attractive bill for the occasion. A number of prizes will be distributed among the audience, including a silver goblet for the best and a tin cup for the worst conundrum. Those who possess considerable acidity in the latter line, as shown in the report received at Mr. Bryant's, are all lower:

Michigan Southern	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79½
Ft. Wayne & Chicago	93
Erie	69¾
Chicago & Rock Island	92
Chicago & Northwestern	35
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	57
New York Central	97
Reading	97

Two Days More.—Messrs. Haight & Chambers's Circus and Menagerie will remain in the city but two days longer, and will perform afternoon and evening. The exhibition is a first class one, and merits the large patronage it is enjoying.

Pianos!

Much has been published of late by the agents for two rival pianos, the Chickering and Steinway, regarding the medals awarded to each at the Paris Exposition, and copious extracts from newspaper correspondents and programmes of concerts given as proofs of their superiority over *all others*, proving conclusively to the mind (of those interested) the fact that Steinway is the best Piano, and the one deserving the name of *first-class*, "peerless," &c. Fair play *should* characterize *all* contests, but that jewel is cast aside as valueless in the present case, for we notice the name of one of the most celebrated makers in this country, Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia, is used as having been among the contestants when such is not the fact, as we notice by their card of decline published in the Ledger, and we will not fail to ask him, as the Vicar of Christ on earth, to bless us all, and the Lord be with us Amen.

The collection taken up in the Diocese of Erie, by the Very Rev. Administrator, for the Holy Father amounts to $2,340 95. This sum has been placed in the hands of Bishop Domenec, who will present it to His Holiness in the name of the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese of Erie, his Rev. Clergy, and the faithful who contributed towards the fund.

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In the evening of the above day, Bishop Domenec delivered a lecture in St. John's Church, Allegheny, before a large assemblage of Catholics and Protestants. The proceeds were to be accredited to the new Academy building fund.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Annual Minutes of the Methodist Methodist Episcopal Conference, neatly printed by Wm. S. Haven, has just appeared. From it we gather the following interesting statistics: The Conference is now composed of two hundred and thirty-four preachers—two hundred and twenty-three having members and entitled to vote, and twenty-three probationers. The church membership within its bounds advanced last year by nearly eleven thousand two hundred and forty-six to forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty—an increase of one thousand one hundred and fourteen. The church buildings in number five hundred and forty-five, and are valued at $1,451,501, an increase in the valuation of $42,620 41,620 41,630. In seven presiding elder districts—Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Washington, Meadville, Cambridge, Steubenville, and Allegheny—the salaries of the pastors increased in the aggregate $11,301 91, and the collections for the "Necessitous" $912 46. In two districts—Barnesville and Mount Pleasant—the salaries fell off $2,511 31, and collections for the "Necessitous" $36 24. The falling off in these two districts was occasioned by the loss of the crops produced throughout that region of country. But a better year for this there would have been improvement there as well as elsewhere. There will be improvement, we doubt not, in the current year. The whole collection during the past year, in the way of salaries, amounted to $61,000 91.

Rev. I. N. McAfee, of the Pittsburgh Conference, was present at the Boston Preachers' Meeting Monday week, at which he gave an interesting account of the work in this region.

Walton Engine House---Firemen's Parade.

The new engine house of the Walton Hose Company, of East Birmingham, which has been in course of erection for some months past, has been completed, and will be occupied by the Company to-morrow. A procession will take place in honor of the occasion, and the members of the Walton extend a cordial invitation to their brother firemen of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, to participate in the affair. The occasion promises to be a very interesting one. The procession will move from the engine house on Smithfield street, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will take up the following line of march: Line to form on Railroad street, right resting on Smithfield street; up Railroad to Carson, down Carson to McKee, down McKee to Bingham, up Bingham to Ormsby, up Ormsby to Washington, up Washington to Center, down Center to Bingham, up Bingham to Railroad, up Railroad to Carson, up Carson to Meadow, up Meadow to Sarah, up Sarah to Joseph, down Joseph to Mill, countermarch to Carson, up Carson to Center, up Center to Brown, up Brown to Sarah, down Sarah to Engine House, and dismiss.

The Late Sculling Race.

The discussion in regard to the recent scull race between Hamill and Brown still continues, the friends of each party claiming a victory for their favorite. The decision made by the referee, so far as wagers go, on the result are concerned, has been generally acceded to, and the money has been handed over to Brown's backers. Hamill's friends have been making inquiries of persons who witnessed the conduct of Brown in inspecting the course during the race, and it is probable that sworn testimony in reference to the matter will be produced. It is asserted that it can be proved by well-known and reputable gentlemen that Brown "fouled" Hamill and that the contest that he would win by will, if Brown's conduct on the day of the race was premeditated. Should such evidence be produced to substantiate the facts, it will have the effect of losing him all the bets he has made in this city. The protest which was entered against Brown recalling the latter, has not been withdrawn. Hamill is still a challenge to Brown in a few days, to row him a five mile race on the Hudson river, for a purse of three thousand dollars.

GRAND ENGLISH CONCERT.—A full and fashionable audience was present at Masonic Hall last evening, and the Grand English Concert, for the benefit of the Monumental Fair. This Concert was given exclusively by Pittsburgh amateurs, assisted by Messrs. Charles M. Bollman and John Manning, under the sole direction of Mr. Clement Tetedoux. The programme embraced popular selections which were artistically rendered and warmly encored, announcement for whose number of the amateurs as deserving of special praise. All acquitted themselves in a manner satisfactory to the audience, and nobly sustained the established reputation of the amateur vocalists of the "Iron City." The Sprague Pianos, used on the occasion, were furnished by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.

LUMBER TRADE.—A large amount of lumber passed down the Allegheny river yesterday, for ports below, and more is reported on the way.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into

5-20 Bonds of 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

SELL YOUR 7-30's

AND

BUY 5-20's.

Holders of Seven-Thirties will find an advantage of OVER 1-4 of one per cent. by converting on this plan.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1867.

There was scarcely a noticeable change in the local money market. Money is let out very cautiously and on short paper. Long dates must be well fortified by accompaniments in the shape of collaterals, even of the best of names. The banks here—some of them—keep large balances on hand, endeavoring to sustain an easy condition all the while, so as to be little affected by any sudden changes in the market.

No panicky feeling exists, but there is a steady shrinkage in values going on, which keeps up an uneasy feeling in our markets, and causes dealers to be very shy in making purchases. It produces a spiritless condition of affairs in nearly all branches of trade, and there is scarcely a chance to make a profitable turn in any article of commerce.

—Gold is a fraction off from the closing quotations of yesterday. The large cotton failure at Liverpool, however, has a tendency to strengthen the premium. The intimations as to the prospective tightness in the national finances has also an appreciable effect, rendering holders more disposed to carry their gold. For the moment, the current of opinion favors an advance in the price, but there are few who are disposed to speculate upon their opinions.

—The decline in Five-Twenties at London has affected the price in New York to-day, and the quotations as shown in the report to Messrs. McVay & Co., are lower:

U. S. 6s, 1881	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	
U. S. 10-40s	
U. S. Seven Compounds, 1861	
U. S. 1-year Certificates	
July, 7-30s	
Gold	

—Business continues dull in Wall street, and the Stock Exchange affords few or no attractions to the general public. Railway shares are neglected by all but the professional speculators, and the long expected rise seems as far off as ever. Prices, however, show great steadiness, considering the prevailing stagnation; and it is probable that whenever there is a revival of activity there will be a recovery from the depression of the last six months. The monetary conditions affecting the stock market are favorable to improvement, and the earnings of the leading railways are, with a few exceptions, larger than they were at this time last year. The prices of the leading names on the list are shown in the report received at Mr. Bryant's, are all lower:

Michigan Southern	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79½
Ft. Wayne & Chicago	93
Erie	69¾
Chicago & Rock Island	92
Chicago & Northwestern	35
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	57
New York Central	97
Reading	97

SUPERIOR FAMILY GROCERIES at Wilson & Underwood, No. 15 Diamond, Allegheny.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new invoice of Vases, toilette sets, &c. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, at R. Mitchell's, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny.

CASSIMERE SHIRTS at Putnam & House's, No. 72 Fifth street.

CHOICE ANCHOVIES at Yagle's, No. 2 Diamond, west side, Allegheny.

FINE PRESERVED FRUITS at Wilson & Underwood, No. 15 Diamond, Allegheny.

SHARP SAND WANTED.—We call the attention of those owning large deposits of sharp mortar sand, situated either on river or railroad, convenient to this market, to the advertisement on our first page headed as above.

TRY CLAYTON & DAVIDSON'S Baking Powder.

USE NONE other than Clayton & Davidson's Baking Powder.

PRINTED MUSLIN SHIRTS, at Putnam & House's, No. 72 Fifth street.

EVERYTHING NEW, BEA